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1	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM
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4	DISTRICT COURT OF GUAM
5	OCT 11 2006
6	MARY L.M. MORAN CLERK OF COURT
7	OLLING OF THE PROPERTY OF THE
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9	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) COURT OF APPEALS
10) CASE NO. 06- Plaintiff,
11	vs.) CRIMINAL CASE) NO. CR05-00053
12	BRIAN WILLIAM ELM,)
13	Defendant.)
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16	TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS
17	. BEFORE
18	THE HONORABLE JOHN C. COUGHENOUR
19	Designated District Judge
20	Designated District Sunge
21	OWNING THE BEAUTHO
22	SENTENCING HEARING
23	TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2006
2 4	US Attorney's Office Districts of Guam & Niv
25	OCT 1 1 2006
	Time 414

Wanda M. Miles Official Court Reporter District Court of Guam GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT

1	APPEARANCES:	
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6		one of the state o
7	FOR THE DEFENDANT:	LAW OFFICES OF VAN DE VELD, SHIMIZU, CANTO & FISHER
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1	HAGATNA, GUAM; TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 2006; 11:05 A.M.
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3	THE CLERK: Case number CR05-53, United States
4	of America versus Brian William Elm.
5	Counsel, make your appearances.
6	MS. JOHNSON: Good morning, Your Honor, Karon
7	Johnson for the United States, with Paul Griffith of
8	DEA.
9	THE COURT: Ms. Johnson.
10	MR. VAN DE VELD: Good morning, Your Honor,
11	Curtis Van de Veld on behalf of the defendant, Brian
12	Elm, who's to my immediate right.
13	THE COURT: Mr. Van de Veld.
14	Mr. Elm, have you had an opportunity to review
15	and comment on the presentence report?
16	THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.
17	THE COURT: All right. Mr. Van de Veld, do
18	you wish to be heard?
19	MR. VAN DE VELD: Yes, Your Honor. Your
20	Honor, do you want me to give all my comments both as
21	to what the ultimate sentence should be as well as my
22	position on the PSR, all at one time?
23	THE COURT: Sure.
24	MR. VAN DE VELD: Okay. Thank you for coming
25	back for the sentencing. It's important to Mr. Elm

that you be here to decide some of these issues because 1 the presentence report recites essentially all of the 2 facts that essentially were a part of the basis of the 3 charges that were presented to the jury. 4 And only because of the fact that you sat through the trial are 5 you in the position to be able to understand why it is 6 that the jury's verdicts don't support the offense 7 conduct as included in the presentence report. 8 THE COURT: Now, in that regard, let me ask 9 you the question. In your sentencing memorandum you 10 11 make reference to the three ranges in the verdict, the jury having seized upon the middle range. 12

> MR. VAN DE VELD: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Which was, as I understand it, 10 to 50 grams; not less than 10, nor more than 50.

MR. VAN DE VELD: I recall it as being five, more than five -- more than five grams -- five grams or more, but less than 50.

THE COURT: Less than 15?

MR. VAN DE VELD: 50.

THE COURT: Is it five to 50?

MS. JOHNSON: Five-zero.

THE COURT: Okay, I understand that. And you say that the court should assume that it was five grams at least, which would give a base offense level of 26.

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If the court assumed that it was 50 grams, what would that do to the base offense level?

MR. VAN DE VELD: I believe it raises it up to level 30.

(Pause.)

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Yes, it would be level 30.

THE COURT: All right. Go ahead.

MR. VAN DE VELD: The government's position paper with regard to sentencing suggests that all of the conduct that was alleged against the defendant is It thereby says that you should give a two-level enhancement to the guidelines as Mr. Elm having been an organizer of the group and the leader of the activity.

That would be completely inconsistent with the jury's verdicts in this case, there being 12 verdicts for which he was completely acquitted. Those, the evidence in reliance upon those verdicts was the testimony of Eric Aponik, John V. Cruz, Jonathan Canovas, and that testimony related that Mr. Elm was the person who was responsible for leading the That was the basis of him being the person activity. responsible for the money laundering charges.

The testimony was that Mr. Cruz would sell the drugs, Mr. John V. Cruz would sell the drugs, return the money to Brian, and Brian would give the money to

Eric Aponik, and Eric Aponik would then take the money and wire it to Jonathan Canovas based upon the arrangements between all of them.

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The jury didn't accept that testimony as true. And because it didn't accept that testimony as true, and it -- it returned a verdict of not guilty as to those charges, it would be completely inconsistent with giving honor and respect to the jury's verdicts to then turn around after the verdicts had been rendered and assume those facts to be true for purposes of sentencing.

So I ask the court to not accept the offense conduct as it was previously described prior to trial, and as it was included in the offense conduct in the presentence report, because to do so will ignore the fact that the jury not only spent a week listening to the evidence, but sat for another week deliberating on the evidence before reaching a verdict.

I'm sure that the court understands they spent -- well, in Guam, a week of deliberation is a rather long period of time. It may not be a long period of time for deliberations in the state of Washington, but here, most deliberations usually take a day. Anything longer than that is usually fairly long. And I think that in this particular case,

deliberations were long and reflects the fact that the jury approached this in a very deliberative manner.

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I've tried to be in a position to counsel my client on his ability to obtain acceptance of responsibility. The presentence report suggested he should not receive a credit for acceptance of responsibility. I urge the court not to consider giving him the -- I ask the court to give him the acceptance of responsibility and not consider the position that he didn't accept responsibility as contained within the presentence report, because he asked me to provide for him an idea of what it was was the basis for the jury returning its verdict of guilty in the middle range of the three quantity levels in the special interrogatory included in the verdict. like to think of myself to be a fairly intelligent person, and I really tried to consider the evidence in this case as to how it is they may have reached that verdict, and I could only come up with two particular pieces of evidence that I thought might have supported the verdict.

One was the testimony of Jarrett Elm which talked about him having arrived at the warehouse in August of 2004 and had seen Eric Aponik and Brian sitting at a table, and that some ice was on the table

in a baggie--he didn't know how much--and they were dividing it up, according to Jarrett, for sale. The other would have been the testimony of Brian himself when he was on the witness stand and talking about when he had been arrested previously and he had -- there had been a gun in his backpack as well as some amount of methamphetamine. But it's clear to me that the jury rejected all of the other evidence indicating the defendant's guilt.

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So, I was trying to surmise for him which would be the facts, but then after that I said, "you know, frankly, I'm not sure". I know that the acceptance of responsibility requires Brian to acknowledge his criminal activity, but if I can't figure out for him and assist him in determining what those facts are, I don't think that it's fair to place the burden upon him to try to do it himself. And so, because of my inability to ascertain what facts, I am not able to counsel and advise him as to what it is he needs to admit or not to admit.

So we discussed it prior to meeting with the probation officer in the preparation of the presentence report, and we came to the conclusion that since I couldn't figure out what to advise him was the conduct that he needed to admit, that the best alternative

would have been simply to say that we can't figure it Whatever it is that he has done wrong, he has out. In fact, during the course of his testimony, admitted. he admitted the things that he had -- he had actually done and those things that he hadn't done.

So, I think that the burden that probation tries to place upon Brian in order for him to qualify for acceptance of responsibility is a grossly unfair burden, because Brian is an intelligent young man, and I don't mean to sound conceitful in saying so, but I don't think that he's quite as educated or intelligent as I am, and yet I'm unable to provide him with the advice that he needs. And maybe the court through its recollections might have an idea of what it is that the jury based its verdict upon. And it may be I'm just not as intelligent as the court, but I still think that these are circumstances that if -- maybe if he had someone more intelligent than I as his counsel, he might be in a position to be able to admit those facts.

So, I ask the court in computing the results under the Sentencing Guidelines to give him the acceptance of responsibility. I think that the --

THE COURT: That really kind of puts me in a tough spot, because it asks me to give him credit for accepting responsibility when he's saying in essence

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that, well, I don't know how to accept responsibility 1 because I don't know what I did that the jury didn't 2 It would make it a lot easier for me if he were 3 to say that "I did deal in sufficient methamphetamine 4 to warrant the jury's verdict as to the middle range". 5 MR. VAN DE VELD: Well, Your Honor, I think he 6 admitted that he had been involved in drug dealing when 7 he testified on the witness stand. 8 I think he 9 acknowledged that, but he indicated that he had nothing 10 to do with Eric Aponik --11 THE COURT: Well, setting aside Eric Aponik, does he admit that he did, that he dealt in sufficient 12 quantities of methamphetamine to justify the jury's 13 verdict as to the middle range? 14 MR. VAN DE VELD: I believe he would accept 15 16 that he did so. 17 THE COURT: Is that true? 18 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor. 19 THE COURT: All right. MR. VAN DE VELD: But my point was I couldn't 20 21 figure out the specific facts --22 THE COURT: I hear you, I hear you. accept your reasoning, and I'll hear from Ms. Johnson, 23 she'll probably turn me around on this, but I accept 24 your reasoning that it would be unfair to require him 25

to accept responsibility by pleading guilty to a bunch of counts that he didn't feel he was guilty of, and that the jury acquitted him on. That portion of your argument I find very persuasive. And with his additional admission, I'm reasonably satisfied that he's entitled to the two-level reduction.

MR. VAN DE VELD: Thank you, Your Honor. The five to 50 grams, the reason that I urge the court to adopt the low end of the quantity range, and I understand that --

THE COURT: I guess where I come down on that is, first of all -- and I'll hear you out on this -- but my thinking, my current thinking is that he was the beneficiary of some good lawyering and a sympathetic jury that was willing to give him the benefit of the doubt on the quantities. And, frankly, he got a very big break from the jury, I think, when they acquitted on 12 of the counts. And he ought to be quite happy with the verdict.

MR. VAN DE VELD: I can understand Your Honor feeling that way. I guess maybe it's my humility that I don't take the position that the jury returned its verdict because of my lawyering skills, but more because of the proof. And, you know, I think I do a decent job as a lawyer, but I don't think that that was

the sole reason that they rejected the government's case. I think they rejected the government's case because of problems with the proof, and --

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THE COURT: And that's a valid observation. I think that it's probably not in contest that there were weaknesses in some of the aspects of the government's case.

MR. VAN DE VELD: And so based on that, I think that if we -- if we just look, you know, at the verdict itself, and we look at the range that is provided in there, the question is which, which amount in that range would they have been absolutely -- would they have felt met the proof beyond a reasonable doubt Because, unfortunately because the standard. sentencing guidelines break things into two different levels between the amounts involved, maybe three different levels, it's -- we're not certain as to which level it is that they actually found. We gave them the ranges based upon the mandatory minimum requirements within the statute, and that's how the interrogatory is posed to them. But within that middle range, there is a breakdown of ranges based upon the sentencing So which level can we be certain that they quidelines. found beyond a reasonable doubt? Well, the five grams is the minimum amount, but where along the line up to

50 do we start having problems?

THE COURT: If it were 50 grams, assuming you get a two-level reduction for acceptance of responsibility and a criminal history category of IV, that would give a -- start with a base offense level of 30, a reduction of two for acceptance of responsibility would give a total offense level of 28. That's assuming the high end of the range, which will give a guideline range of 135 to 168.

If you accept your argument of a minimum, the minimum five grams, you start with a base offense level of 26, less two for acceptance of responsibility, with a criminal history category of IV, will give a guidelines range of 77 to 96 months.

If you pick the mid-range, that is, add two to the bottom, the five-gram base offense level, that will give you a base offense level of 28, less two for acceptance of responsibility, would give you a total offense level of 26, with a criminal history category of IV, gives a guideline range of 92 to 115 months.

So one way to reason yourself to a conclusion if you feel wed to the guidelines, which I don't, would be then a mid-range of the middle verdict range of 92 to 115 months.

MR. VAN DE VELD: Thank you. And, Your Honor,

I agree with you, and those are the -- the reason that I go through these arguments is because the sentencing law following Booker, Fanfan and Emeline indicates that we must first derive what the actual guideline application should be, because that's to be considered overall in sentencing. Then the court is free to use that simply as a recommendation to the court as to what sentence it should impose, and it's only restricted by the mandatory minimums and the actual maximums under the statute in imposing sentence.

THE COURT: And the factors of 18 USC, 3553.

MR. VAN DE VELD: Correct. And that then leads me to the second part of what it is that I wanted to say on behalf of my client, which is relative to how the court should sentence him. I think the court firmly grasps the arguments that I have raised concerning the guidelines, so I won't belabor those any further. What I'd like to do is point out a little bit about Brian and his life.

Brian has a history of having committed crimes, that's why he has a criminal history category other than I. Brian lacked a real adult father figure in his life most of his upbringing, and Brian got involved in doing things with his friends in school that led to him having left school early and not

completing high school. When he was sentenced on most of his offenses, other than the first time that he served sometime in a federal facility, he goes to serve time, but there are no rehabilitation programs that are made available for him. The one time that rehabilitation programs were made available for Brian was a very short period of time that he served, and during that period of time, Brian completed his GED.

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knowledge of Brian that—and it's not evidence that I can offer to the court—but I don't see Brian as the kind of person who has ill intent or is the kind of individual who wants to harm anyone. He doesn't, he does not appear to me to have a malicious intent at all in any respect. I think he's, he's basically gotten involved in the activities that he has gotten involved in because of his associations, his friends, and in pursuit of financial support.

Brian is, whatever period of time Your Honor will sentence him to, Brian is going to be in a facility where he's going to spend a considerable period of time in prison. And during that period of time Brian will make use of that time to better himself. I think that Brian understands this, this period of imprisonment has taken from him being able

to be a father to his own son, and made it so that he cannot fulfill the obligations that he feels to his son and to the woman that he has been in love with for a great many years, Keomi Lujan, who testified at trial. And now he knows that he won't be there for some of the most significant events in their lives. And it has, I think it has had a significant and profound effect upon him.

So for those reasons, Your Honor, I ask Your Honor to sentence Brian with as much leniency as Your Honor feels that you, in your good conscience, can do so because I do think that he will make good use of the time that he does serve so that when he is able to be released, he will be able to be a productive member of the community, and I hope will no longer engage in criminal conduct.

Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Does your client wish to say anything?

MR. VAN DE VELD: I believe he does, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Step up to the lectern. Go ahead.

THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor. First of all, can I acknowledge my son?

THE COURT: Sure.

THE DEFENDANT: Son, I want you know that I've been going through this for a long time.

COURT REPORTER: I can't hear him, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You'll have to speak up, Mr. Elm.

THE DEFENDANT: I've made a lot of bad mistakes in my life in the past that I'm going to pay for today. It's very important to me that you listen to your mother, stay in school, choose your friends, stay away from drugs, and don't do the things that will get you in trouble. Please understand that this is the reason why I am being punished, because of my past and the wrong decisions that I have made.

Son, I'm very sorry that I won't be out there with you for a long time, and I'm sorry for all the things I'm going to miss in the years to come. But I promise you when I get out, I will make it up to you when I come home. Please understand that I love you, and I only want the best for you. I'm telling you this because I don't want you to go through the things that I'm going through today. Be strong, son, just hang in there.

Keomi, I'm sorry that things ended up this way. And I'm sorry for putting you through all this pain and suffering. I'm sorry that I wasn't around

when you most needed me. And I'm sorry for not being out there to help you with our son. Most of all, I'm sorry that I won't be able to do all these things for a while.

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Thank you for the encouragement, the comfort, the patience, the support, the loyalty, understanding and the love that you have given me throughout these hard times. I thank you for believing that I can change, and that things could get better. I thank you for you just being you. You're a wonderful person that everybody loves, and like a magnet to everyone. You are the strongest person I know. I cannot express how grateful I am for a person like you to be by my side. You are the best -- you and Keanu are the best things that ever happened to me in my life, and I'm very fortunate that I caught your attention.

I hope that you find it in your heart to forgive me for failing you and Keanu, and I'm hoping that the both of you can give me a chance to make things better in the future. I promise that I would never jeopardize us again.

THE COURT: Anything else?

THE DEFENDANT: Your Honor, after the trial I spoke to Mr. Van de Veld and I asked him what was the evidence of my conviction, because I couldn't figure

it out, how the jury arrived with five to 50 grams.

Mr. Van de Veld said he couldn't figure it out either.

If I was to know how the jury was able to reach that verdict, I would have admitted my guilt. Your Honor,

I've been in trouble for a long time with the law, I've made a lot of wrong decisions in my life that led to the loss of my freedom, but I always admitted my guilt.

I didn't take the steps to stay out of trouble, but I won't let that happen again. I can be a better person, a better father to my son. I can live without drugs or getting into trouble. I just want to get through this, and be out there with my family to support them. Please, recommend that I take vocational studies so that it will help me find a good job when I get out.

All I'm asking today, Your Honor, is to sentence me with leniency. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Ms. Johnson?

MS. JOHNSON: May it please the court. Thank you, Your Honor, for coming back to Guam. You're the one who heard the trial, and you've saved Mr. Van de Veld and myself hours of having to recount to another trial judge what our recollection of the case was, and arguing the evidence back and forth.

THE COURT: And believe me, if I had the

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choice, I would have let you spend the hours rather than me spending 13 hours on an airplane each direction.

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MS. JOHNSON: Well, I thought a telephonic conference would accomplish it; in other words, it's not my fault you're back here. But certainly I think that it helps to have the trial judge do the sentencing.

Concerning the presentence report, the government filed a strong objection to it. It's as if the 'trial had not occurred when you read the presentence report. It does not take into account any of the testimony, that the defendant was the one who started this ring, that he recruited his brother-in-law, that he had John Cruz selling for him, that he was the one dealing with the people in Las Vegas, the one talking to them. He should receive a four-level increase as the organizer and the leader of this activity.

It does not surprise me that the jury returned the verdict it did, because when this case was broken in June of 2005, the defendant was in jail. And the one hundred grams that Mr. Aponik and Mr. Espinosa were bringing in is not the way they started out. Initially they started out in October--you may recall the

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defendant got his own cell phone then and made hundreds of calls after that—that they were bringing in two to five gram quantities at a time in greetings cards. And that I think is what the jury convicted him of, the three to five gram quantity that went on in October, November, December and January. And of course you can't tell exactly how many there were, and that's why they settled on that middle range. I don't see that incongruous or unreasonable at all.

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The point is that this man was charged in Count One with the conspiracy that he was charged with, and that is, what occurred between June of 2004 and June of 2005, not some other case, not his prior drug dealing before then, but this particular case.

He got on the stand and he flatly denied everything that the witnesses were saying. He said he got his own cell phone so that he and his wife could talk to each other. He denied using drugs at all. He called his Superior Court probation officer to say that he had tested clean throughout this entire period of time, and he denied using or dealing any ice at all during the period of time that this indictment concerned. I'm going now towards his acceptance of responsibility. This was under oath. Is he now saying that in fact his testimony at trial was false? Because

that is the only way that he can get acceptance of responsibility. For him -- it's not clear to me what this admission is.

Counsel said that he's done ice at some time. This is the trial and this is what counts. And if his testimony under oath is to be taken into effect, then he's innocent and there's nothing for him to accept. So that I think is an important question. Is he saying that his testimony under oath was false?

I think that the testimony stands as it is, the exhibits stand as they are, that this man started this operation ith three to five gram quantities, and he should be held accountable for that.

Thank you.

THE COURT: All right. Let me start by saying that despite Mr. Elm's criminal background and the fact that he scores high on the criminal history category, I don't conclude that he's an evil person. Nobody could be totally bad and have the support of the spouse that Mr. Elm enjoys, and have raised a son that's impressive as your young son, Mr. Elm.

It does need to be said, though, that one of the things that is very apparent to me is that this island has a very serious problem with methamphetamine, even more of a problem than we have in the mainland.

I don't know why, but it does seem to be more pervasive here than in some other sections of the United States.

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The other thing that is apparent to me is that young people who don't have the background and experience of somebody such as myself with over 25 years of dealing with the drug business, they don't understand how serious methamphetamine is. us who've been around as long as I have have dealt with all sorts of drugs, including Angel Dust, and LSD, and crack cocaine and flake cocaine and heroin, Ectasy, but the methamphetamine is just about as bad as I've had to deal with in terms of its addictive qualities, its impact upon people's cognitive abilities and their physical bodies. And one of the serious problems with it is that it's so inexpensive, and young people don't really seem so think that there's anything that bad about it. It's kind of like marijuana, it seems, when in fact -- and they get a mixed message. I mean, we have military pilots who use methamphetamine to stay alert in the cockpit, and the message one gets from that is, well, maybe if the government hands it out to pilots, it's not that bad a deal. But it is.

So, in formulating a sentence that seems to me that trying to balance the good things about Mr. Elm against the bad things of what he did, and this drug

traffic, makes the formulation of a sentence extremely difficult.

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I begin with the guidelines calculations, and I'm concluding that the best way to approach it is to assume the mid range of the jury's verdict range, which would then give a base offense level, as said earlier, Giving the defendant credit for acceptance of responsibility, and I agree it's a close question, and not a slam dunk, but on the other hand, I think that when you're confronted with pleading guilty to a number of counts that you don't feel you're guilty about, and the jury concluded that he wasn't guilty of a number of counts, it's not fair to refuse to give acceptance of responsibility to a defendant that's confronted with that kind of a dilemma, so I'm giving him credit for acceptance of responsibility, which gives a total offense level of 26, and with a criminal history category of IV, would give a guideline range of 92 to 115 months.

Beginning with that guideline calculation, and then considering the factors of 18 USC, Section 3553, particularly trying to arrive at a sentence that is sufficient but not excessive to give credit for the seriousness of the offense, the seriousness of the problem confronted by the District of Guam, the need

to deter others from getting involved in this business, but also giving the defendant credit for his parental responsibilities and trying to get him back to his family as soon as possible, I conclude that the appropriate sentence is a period of confinement of 84 months, and a period of supervised release of four years to commence upon the defendant's release from confinement, subject to the standard conditions as set forth in the recommendation of the probation office, except that I'm not imposing the 300 hours of community service. I understand that's been the history of this district in the past; I just don't think it's necessary to burden the defendant with that.

You're required to pay the special assessment for the count of conviction of one hundred dollars.

Mr. Elm, you may have a right to appeal this sentence. If you wish to file a notice of appeal, it must be filed within 10 days of today. If you wish the assistance of an attorney in filing a notice of appeal and cannot afford one, one will be appointed to assist you if you so request. If you wish the assistance of the clerk in filing a notice of appeal, she will assist you if you so request. Do you understand?

THE DEFENDANT: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And I'd like to leave you with one

other thought, Mr. Elm, and that is, I was very moved 1 by your comments to your son. And I would suggest that 2 your commitment to him that you not engage in conduct, 3 when you get out, that would again put your family in 4 jeopardy is a very solemn and sacred commitment, more 5 important than anything you say to me. And I hope that 6 you, when you get out, that you remember what you said 7 to your son, and that you are able to look him in the 8 eye when you get out and say, "I lived up to my promise 9 10 to you". All right? 11 Anything further? MR. VAN DE VELD: Your Honor, concurrent or --12 13 THE COURT: Yes. MR. VAN DE VELD: -- to this present sentence? 14 1.5 THE COURT: Yes. 16 MR. VAN DE VELD: Thank you. 17 And one last thing, Your Honor. Could the court make a recommendation that he be returned to 18 19 Lompoc? 20 THE COURT: Yes. 21 MR. VAN DE VELD: Thank you. 22 THE COURT: Oh, yes. And I should state for the record, I'm waiving a fine due to the defendant's 23 24 financial condition. 25 MR. VAN DE VELD: Thank you.

1	THE COURT: All right. Thank you, counsel.
2	THE DEFENDANT: Thank you, Your Honor.
3	(Proceedings concluded.)
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7	CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER
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9	CITY OF AGANA)
10) ss. TERRITORY OF GUAM)
11	- -
12	I, Wanda M. Miles, Official Court Reporter
13	of the District Court of Guam, do hereby certify the
14	foregoing pages 1-27, inclusive, to be a true and
15	correct transcript of the shorthand notes taken by me
16	of the within-entitled proceedings, at the date and
17	time therein set forth.
18	Dated this 11th day of October, 2006.
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20	Wanda M. Niles
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